MR. STECKEL ON THE STAND

His Direct Examination Finished and Colonel Sanders Takes Him In Hand-What Mr. Jacques Knows / bout it.

BUTTE, Aug. 6.-Another day of the Davis will case, and progress just as slow as has character sed the case since its advent in court. The usual number of spec-tators filled the room, and the small army of attorneys attentively listened to all there was to hear. As on previous days, for the defendant's side Colonel Sanders lid the principal part of the talking. As did the principal part of the talking. As Myers tartly stated, "the colonel is always before the court." Witnesses are arriving by the score. Many are kept in the back ground at Helena and other points, so that they will be close at hand when wanted. When order was catted this morning all the attorneys were ready for work.

wanted. When order was called this morning all the attorneys were ready for work.

Mr. Myers had three documents containing the signature of Eddy, marked by the stenegrapher for reference the same as the letters presented yesterday. Mr. Steckel was called to the witness stand. Myers—Mr. Steckel, I hand you three documents, marked by the stenographer, number 13 to 15 inclusive, for the purpose of stating whether these are the documents on when you saw Mr. Eddy write? Objected to and sustained. Myers—Have you ever seen Mr. Eldy write on any document not offered here? "Yes, sir." Mr. Myers states to the court he proposes that the court allow the witness to use the document, marked by the official stenographer, to show that the signatures on the will of Job Davis and James Davis was written by J. R. Eddy, and that J. R. Eddy wrote the body of the will. Objected to by defendants and objection sustained. As an independent offer Mr. Myers effers to prove by the witness by the documents marked by the stenographer were written by J. R. Eddy, and asks that the papers be re-erred to the jury for the purpose of comparson with the will for the purpose to and them to determine what weight to give the testimony of the witness on the stand, to show the similarity of spelling, formation of letters, the peculiarities of punctuation, in the use and formation of the character "&," and in the indiscriminate use of letters in different words, in the letters and documents, and for what other purposes the documents may be competent. "We shall not ask to have the substance of any of the documents considered by the jury only for the purposes named. Objected to and objection ustained.

As another independent offer, Mr. Myers proposed to establish that J.

ustained.

As another independent offer, Mr. Myers proposed to establish that J. R. Eddy wrote each and ail the documents marked by the stenographer, and proposes that the letters named be taken as evidence in the case. Objected to and of jection sustained. Another proposition was made regarding the introduction of letter marked number 1, for the same purpose, and the same objection made. All papers marked were then offered and objections made, sustained, and exceptions taken.

Mr. Myers then proceeds to questioning the witness on the stand. Questions were asked regarding the formation of letters,

asked regarding the formation of letters, which were of i cted to and sustained by the court, on the grounds that the witness was on the stand for the purpose of prov-ing a habit, and the question had no bear-

ing a habit, and the question had no bearing on the matter.

Myers—Mr. Steckel, will you please draw for the inspection of the jury how J. A. Eddy forms the final "h"? Objected to and sustained.

Myers—Please state the peculiarities of the writing of the name "Davis" by James R. Eddy, and the difference, if any, between the names in the will and as written by Eddy, this from your knowledge. Mr. Myers explains to the court that this was for the purpose of proving that Eddy was the writer of the will. Sanders objects to the question; that the testimony would be by comparison. The objection was sustained.

objection was sustained.

Alyers—Mr. Steckel, take the contested will and state who, in your opinion and your know.odgo, wrote the word "Davis" in the first line thereof. Objected to on

ground of repetition and sustained Meyers—Referring to the minth line of the contested will, state who in your knowledge wrote the word "guive"in that line. Objected to and sustained. A number of questions were asked regard-ing the witness' knowledge

number of questions were asked regarding the witness' knowledge of who wrote certain words in the body of the will. Objections were made to each question, and objections sustained.

At this point a spirited tilt takes place between Mr. Myers and Colonel Sanders, in which the court interfered. Questions were asked the witness regarding his knowledge of the formation of different letters made by J. R. Eddy, and objections were made by the defendants, all of which were sustained by the court. The plaintiff's attorneys stated they have no more questions to ask the witness and the defendants commence their cross-examination.

#### UNDER CROSS FIRE. Colonel Sanders Takes the Witness Hand for His Side.

Colonel Sanders questioned the witness regarding his age, business and the length of time he was engaged in the banking business, and who were the partners in the business. "What business does the Exchange bank engage in?" "General banking, buying and selling real estate and making mans."

and making roaus."

"How many depositors has the bank?"
"I do not exactly know; about 150 or 200."

"What do the deposits amount to?"
"About \$25,000,"
"How muce of that amount is Eastern capital?" Objected to and objection overruled, and witness answers. "About one-third the amount."

one-third the amount."

"How many of your customers are of those who send you money from the East?' Objected to, overruled and witness answers. "A very few, perhaps a dozen."

"Now then, what is the amount of the capital stock of the Exchange bank?" Objection made by pianniff's attorneys and sustained by the court.
"What is the amount of the capital of the bank?" Objected to and objection sustained.

"How many letters as an officer of that

"How many letters as an officer of that bank, how many letters a day do you receive?" "About eight or nine."

"How many signatures per day do you examine?" "From one to six."

"Is it less than six?" "Some days six or more and some days none."

"Can you come nearer to it by saying from one to six?" "From ail classes of signatures the average will be about 12 per day."

"To what extent are they d flerent signatures—new to you?" "There will probaby be about 75 new signatures this year."

"Who assists you in the business of this bank?" "We have two clerks."

"Are these clerks engaged in the business of the bank or in the loan department?"

"They act in both capacities."

"How much of the time are you absent from the bank?"

"I can't state exactly." from the bank ?" "I can't state exactly."
"How many days in the year, about,

The Study of Permanship Takes the
Tim) of the Court.

MR. STECKEL ON THE STAND

THE DAVIS TRIAL

STO you absent from the bank?" "About 25 days."

"How many times have you seen Mr. Eddy write; more than six." "Yes, sir; more than six." "Yes, sir; more than six." "Where the bext?" "At the house of James Dayis, deceased."

"Where the next?" "I believe it was at Bloomfield."

"How for from Bloomfield was the

"Where the new?" "I believe it was at Bloomfield."

"How far from Bloomfield was the home of James Davis?" "About 14 miles."

"Where did you see him next write?"

"I think at the house of James Davis."

"How many times have you seen him write besides these times?" "Two or three times."

"How many lines did you ever see Jas. R. Eddy write at a time?" "Six lines."

"Where about in Iowa did Eddy write the six lines?" "In our office."

"How many documents were these lines written on?" "Two."

"How many letters have you received from J. R. Eddy?" "About eight or ten."

"How many lines would those letters

"How many letters have you received from J. R. Eddy?" "About eight or ten."

"How many lines would those letters average." "I can hardly tell, as I never counted the lines. I suppose the letters would average from 15 to 18 lines each."

Mr. Toole called the auention of the court to the practice of detendants attorneys in their personal allusions to the attorneys of the other side, contending it would result in repartee which in time would become disagreeable. On this point Mr. Sanders addressed the court to some length.

"The statement you made, Mr. Steckel, was to the effect in your belief the will was written by J. R. Eddy?" "Yes, I believe I did."

"Do you want to qualify your statement?" "No, I do no.."

"Mr. Steckel, you have estified that you know the habit of Mr. Eddy in certain phase of his handwriting, have you?" "Yes sir."

"What is habit in your estimation?" "The issual way of a person doing things."

"What qualifys you to make statement

"The usual way of a person doing things."

"What qualifys you to make statement regarding this habit?" Objected to and objection sustained.

"What portion of the letters from Eddy were received in 1888?" "I don't recollect as to the number."

"Do you know how many letters he wrote in the three years of your correspondence with him?' "I don't know."

"Do you know in what condition of mind he wrote, from personal observation?" "I do not know."

"You have spoken of peculiarities of handwriting, what do you know of the peculiarity of handwriting?" "I would consider anything different from the established standard of writing a peculiarity."

consider anything different from the established standard of writing a peculiarity."

"Mr. Steckel, what do you say was the habit of Mr. Eddy, in writing, to the using of small 'e's' where capitals should be used?" "I stated he used capital 'e's' where he should have used small 'e's'.

"Now, do you know of anybody else who uses a capital 'E' where they should use a small 'e'?" "I do not."

"Can you give the rule which makes a small 'e' proper and a large 'E' improper?" "I know the rule I follow." A controversy took place between the attorneys as to the modification of Mr. Myers' questions to the witness yesterday regarding Eddy's letters, and a copy of the stenographer's notes was referred to for the purpose of deciding the exact wording of the interrogations to the witness, the point to be decided being the words "large" and "capital" in reference to letters in the wording of the will and in Eddy's writing, Myers having used the word "capital" and Sanders, in his questions to the witness, the word "large."

The noon hour having arrived, recess was taken.

#### AFTER THE LUNCH HOUR.

Colonel Sanders Ges Through the Crose

On reassembling at 2 o'clock cross-examination of the witness was resumed. Sanders asked the witness: "What is the rule regarding the use of the capital

the rule regarding the use of the capital "E" when not commencing a sentence?" "A capital should not be used." "Is there any exception to this rule?" "Not to my knowledge." "Mr. Steckel, you said something about the double letters "II," what did you say was Mr. Eddy's hobby in making those two letters?" "He generally makes the last one shorter than the first one." "In the will is this true?" "I must have the will to refer to. I cannot answer from memory."

from memory."
"Is this part of your reason for saying

"Do you remember how many times the wal these letters occur?" "1

"Do you remember how many times this disparity occurs in the will?" "I do not know, I only looked at the manner of the writing of the letters."
"Do you recollect the manner in which those letters were written?" "As im-

the writing of the letters."

"Do you recollect the manner in which those letters were written?" "As impressed upon my mind? Yes sir."

"Then it is true that in this will some of the instances where the final letter occurs is smaller than the preceding?"

"Yes sir, it is so."

"In what word does this occur?" "In the word 'will' I believe."

"Now, if it be true, that Mr. Eddy's habit was to write double 'lls,' one shorter than the other, at the termination of a word, would it be some evidence to you that Mr. Eddy did not write the will, if in the will are found cases where this does not occur?" Objected to and objection overruled, and witness answered: "If that is the case it might make some difference." The question is read by the reporter and the witness replied: "I don't think it would."

"You state that your statement that Mr. Eddy wrote this will is based upon the fact that Mr. Eddy wrote the 'lls', if in the will it can be found cases wherein the letters are evenly written, would it tend as evidence to detract from the strength of your convictions that Eddy wrote the will?" "I don't know as it would."

"Did you ever see Mr. Eddy write a 'll'?" "I think not."

wrote the will?" "I don't know as it would."
"Did you ever see Mr. Eddy write a "I!?" "I think not."
"Now, if it was his habit to use the character '&' instead of spelling the word out, would it detract from your convections if it is shown that Mr. Eddy spells the word out?" I have seen him write it both ways, and it would not."
"Will you say the statements that you make are in your opinion facts, or that you know them to be facts?" "That is my opinion."

my opinion."
"You do not state it, therefore, as a fac: "You do not state it, therefore, as a fact that any one of your live senses perceives or knows?" The court here suggests that such matters be left for the jury's consideration, and questioning regarding the formation of letters was resumed. Eddy's style of forming "p," "y" and other letters. The egamination continued at length with questions and answers regarding peculiarities in the formation of letters.

Have you seen papers that enables

of letters.

Have you seen papers that enables you to tesuify?" "The letters marked here in court, also, other papers and documents, in Bloomfield and here."

"How many documents were there?"

"About a dcs-n and a haif."

"How long were they?' "Some about the length of a deed and some of them were letters."

"Who showed them to you?" "Father and Mr. Paine."

"Who showed them to you?" "Father and Mr. Paine."

"Who else was about when your father showed them to you, besides Mr. Paine?"

"No one."

"I refer to your seeing documents here in Butte. Who was near you when you saw the letters?" "I cannot recollect."

"Now, where did you see these papers?"

"Who showed them to you?" "No one in particular; they were on the table."
"Who was in the room?" "I can't exactiv remember, Mr. Weaver was one."
"Was Mr. Carvahlo there?" "I think he was, but I have seen him so many times I can hardly separate the times." The witners in answer to interrogations sud that Mr. Ames, Mr. Myers and others were in the room. Colone! Sanders continues his questions. "Was Mr. Carvahlo pointing out these documents and the peculiarities contained in them?"
"Not in particular."
"Were any opinions expressed on those papers?" "Yee, sir; there was some talk about them."
"Did you examine the paper?" "I did

papers?" 'Xes, sir; there was some talk about them."

"Did you examine the paper?" "I did not. I did not have my hands on it."

"Did you examine the paper?" "I did not."

"What other time did you see the papers before last night?" "A few nights ago, in my father's room in the Owsley block."

"Were any others present besides your father?" "No sir."

'Has Mr. Carvahlo shown you papers?" "Not especially, he may have given me a paper."

"Wore and when did you examine the will?" "First in the room across the hall."

hall."
"Who was present?" "The clerk, H. C.
Evans, Mr. Root, my father, Mr. Carvalic—be left before the examination of
the will was ended—and perhaps a few

what examination did you give the will?" "I read it through carefully and then examined it with an eye glass."
"How much time did you take in examining the will?" "About half an hour."
"Did any of the others examine the will?" "About half an hour."
"Can you swear these other examinations of papers which you did not see Eddy write had nothing to do with your conclusions that Mr. Eddy wrote the will?" "I can. The examination of these papers had nothing to do with my conclusions."
"Mr. Steckle, how many times have have you been in Butte before this time coming here?" "Never before."
"How much pay do you get for coming here?" "Ten dollars per day."
This concluded the cross-examination of Steckel, and he was excused from the stand.

#### JAMES DAV'S' WRITING. He Is a Lawyer and Has Seen the Davis

W. H. C. Jacques of Ottumwa, Iows, was called to the stand. He stated that he is an attorney-at-law. He knew James Davis, and was his attorney, and did business for him during a period of nearly 12 years. He was questioned by Attorney Myers for the plaintiffs. He was asked in regard to letters he had received from James Davis, and was handed the will which is a guestion. His attention was which is in question. His attention was

which is in question. His attention was called to the signatures by Mr. Myers.:

Myers—State if you think that is the signature of James Davis, "I do not."

The witness to some extent dwelt upon the character of the signature claimed to be that of James Davis, and showed in each particular how the signature differed from Davis' writing—this from his memory of the writing in letters from James Davis.

"Do you know J. R. Eddy?" "I do."

"When did you first meet him?"

"About the time I met Mr. Davis."

"Have you received letters from him?"

"Have you received letters from him?"
"Yes, sir; through the mails."
"Whose handwriting do you believe
the will you hold in your hand is in?" "In
J. R. Eddy's."

"How confident are you that Mr. Eddy wrote the will?" "I believe it firmly my-self."

wrote the will?" "I believe it firmly myself."

Here followed questions regarding Eddy's style of forming letters, also as to the spelling of words. The curves of the letter 't' as made by Eddy were described as also were the final letters 'll,' the formation of the letter 'd,' and other letters. The questions were similar to those propounded to Mr. Steckel, the former witness.

Colonel Ingersol, upon objection being made to the witness drawing for instruction by the jury the letter 'd' as written by Eddy, contended that no words in the English language are capable of being employed by any person to describle satisfactorily the picture which he may have in his mind of a certain object. The objection of the defendants was sustained by the court, and exception taken by the plaintiffs' attorneys.

"Can you describe the 'd' of James Eddy?" "I think I can," and the witness described Eddy's style of forming the character. The letters "p," "y," "g" were described minutely by the witness, also the use of the character "&" by Eddy.

"Who, in your opinion, wrote the name of James R. Davis to the will?" "J. R.

"Who, in your opinion, wrote the name of James R. Davis to the will?" "J. R. Eddy."

"Who, in your opinion, wrote the name of James R. Davis to the will?" "J. R. Eddy."

"Who, in your opinion, wrote the name of Job Davis to the will?" "James R. Eddy." Here Mr. Myers produced three ietters and one receipt in the writing of J. R. Eddy and addressed to the witness. These were offered to the court for identification and were marked and numbered by the court reporter as "offered in evidence and ruled out by the court." The purpose of bringing out these papers was to prove the witness knowledge of J. R. Eddy's writing. Each one of these papers, after being marked was offered to the witness for the purpose of identification of Eddy's writing, also that of of James Davis, and objections made in each offer and sustained by the court. Questioning of the witness is then resumed by Autorney Myers:

"Mr. Jacques, what is your knowledge of the habit of J. R. Eddy in the use of periods?" "He places them indiscriminately."

"What do you mean by the word 'indiscriminately."

"What was the business of James Davis?" "A farmer and stock-raiser."

"What was the business of James Davis?" "A farmer and stock-raiser."

"What was the business of James Davis?" "A farmer and stock-raiser."

"What peculiarities are there in the writing of James Davis?" "Objected to, and objection sustained.

"Do you know when James Davis died?" "I do not."

"About how old was he in 1871?" "I judge about 60 years of age."

"Did you know of any nervousness which would have any effect upon his writing?" Objected to and objection sustained. The attorneys for the plaint of stated they had no further questions to ask the witness, and cross-ex-mint a news commenced by the other side.

Sanders—Mr. Jacques, you knew Mr. James Davis? "Yes sir."

"Aside irom being a farmer, did he not do other business?" Yes sir."

"Aside irom being a farmer, did he not do other business?" Yes, sir, at times he dealt in jand and looked atter had.

Sanders—Mr. Jacques, you knew Mr. James Davis? "Yes sir."

"Aside from being a farmer, did he not do other business?" "Yes, sir, at times he dealt in land and looked after business for other people."

"What was the latest time you had a letter from Jas. Davis?" "It was in 1873, when a suit was brought by him for Messrs. Lichfield & Seymour."

"Did you see Mr. Davis write at that time?" "Yes, sir, he signed a receipt."

"Was not Mr. Davis a large man?"

"Yes, he was."

"Was he not a healthy man?" "He was. I never knew him to be sick."

"Do you know that as men grow older their writing is more slanting?" "I do not."

"How many signatures of James A. Davis have you examined?" "Only one."

Davis have you examined?" Only one."
"How many signatures of his have you seen lately that you did not examine?"
"Perhaps two or three."
"It has been six years, about five or six, since you saw his signature, all but this one?" "Yes, sir; about that length of time."
"To what extent do the signatures of

men resemble each other?" "It is just as hard for me to answer that as to tell the resemblance of men."
"Is it not true that people instructed by the same teacher, in their writing bear a resemblance to each other?" "To some extent this may be true."

To a question regarding the style of writing of James Davis, the witness described Davis' style of signature and showed wherein the signature of James Davis differed from that alleged to be his signature attached to his will. At the hour of adjournment, cross-examination of the witness was not completed. Court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

NELLIE KELLY'S MISERY.

she Says She's Heen sladly Treated and She Wants a Divorce

PUTTE, Aug. 6 .- The usual daily filing of divorce proceedings was attended to in Department II. to-day by Nellie S. Kelly. She makes a complaint asking for a decree of divorce from her busband John F. Kelly. The couple were married in butte on April 26, 1887. They lived in perfect happiness for four long weeks after the marriage, at the expiration of which time the defendant is said to have allowed his love for Nellie to grow cold, and in demonstration of that fact, is al-leged to have called her vile names and subjected her to inhuman treatand subjected her to inhuman treatment. The plaintiff alleges that the names which her husband attached to her were so vile as to be unfit for publication. She swears that on July 5, 1888, her husband without any apparent cause fold her that they would dissolve the life partnership which they had been foolish enough to make and she could go to her people again. They, however, did not separate at the time, but continued to live, according to the complaint, in misery. About February 26, 1889, about six months before the birth of their child, which is now dead, the defendant is said to have told Nellie he would not live with her 24 hours if she did not expect to become a mother. The complaint says he assured her that he would sacrifice his right arm to get rid of her, saying he entertained no love or The complaint says he assured her that he would sacrifice he right arm to get rid of her, saying he eitertained no love or affection for her any more. Nellie requiring a new dress about November 25, 1888, asked John for funds to purchase it out was refused she says and the request was the cause of him using the approbious to have thrown a beer glass at her at the same time. At another time when she was ill the defendant is accused of shoving his fist up to her face and threatening to wring her nose of and spoil her facial beauty. On March 1 of last year John is said to have threatened to suffocate Nellie while she was in bed for expostulating with him for coming home at 1 o'clock in the morning. The plaintiff now lives in Wayne county, Michigan. She says her husband is worth about \$75,000 here and collects a month y rental of \$5.0, She asks that he be restrained from disposing of or incumbering his property also that he be compelled to pay the costs of the suit. As is customary she asks that the court fix the amount of alimony to which she is properly entitled.

A SMALL LLUNDER.

Butghers Accused of Stealing a Cow and

BUTTE, Aug. 6 -G. O. Broderick, a butcher, filed complaint in Judge Eddy's court to-day against Joseph Saville, also butcher, accusing him of the larceny of

a butcher, accusing him of the larceny of a caw and a steer. The accused was arrested and gave bonds for his appearance for preliminary hearing.

Saville admits taking the cattle, but disclaims any larcenous intents. He says he had a cow and a steer in a corrait in which other cattle were confined, among them being some belonging to Broderick. He had bought two animals of the description given and not being Broderick. He had bought two animals of the description given and not being quite sure which were his he drove away a couple which looked like those he bought and placed them in an adjoining enclosure and left notice, he says, of what he had done, so that in case a mistake had been made it could be rectified. Beoderick denies Saville's statement and says the removal of the cattle was lareeny pure and simple.

RUN OVER BY A HACK DRIVER Thomas Marner Narrowly Escapes Serious if Not Fatal, Injurie

BUTTE, Aug. 6.-Thomas Harper, a well-known citizen, narrowly escaped death to-night on account of the reckless-ness of a hack driver. Mr. Harper was crossing Main street at the corner of Park when a back suddenly swung around the corner, and before he could ge out of the way the horses dashed against him and knocked him down. him and knocked him down. Both horses ran over him and two of the wheels grazed his body. When picked up Mr. Harper complained of internal pains and had to be assisted to his home. The accident was witnessed by Officer Cantwell and Marshal Daum who arrested the driver. The latter gave his name as M. Butch and is employed by Lavell Bros.

"The Grab Bag." BUTTE, Aug. 6.-William Mestayer and Theresa Vaughn will be the next attrac-tion at Maguire's opera house, commen-ing as engagement on Monday next of three nights and Wednesday matinee, three nights and Wednesday matinee, with their exceptionally strong company of comedians. Mestayer was the first to produce what has of late years become the rage musical farce comedy, "The Tourists," and "We, Us & Co." made him famous. And now comes "The Grab Bag," a sature on prohibition. Incidentally many amusing and original novelties are introduced. Miss Vaughn possesses a grand contral tovoice, a lovely face and figure. Mestayer has a fund of humor that the lamented Artemus Ward would have envied. What more could be desired in farce comedy.

Suspecied to Be Thieves. BUTTE, Aug. 6.-William Ross and James Morton were arrested and locked in the county jail to-day. Ross was arested in South Butte, charged with petry larceny, and Morton was arrested on sus picion of having stolen a quantity of the stolen which he tried to dispose of in

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9 p. m. only, and same dates monthly afterwards. Missoula the 13th and 14th, Granite the 13th
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WH. L. HOGR, H. R. PROWNLER, R. G. CHAM. BERS, MARCUS DALY, F. R. SANGRANT.

HOGE BROWNLEE & CO. B.A.N.K.E.R.S.

BUTTB CITY, MONT. Transact a general banking business. Ex-change drawn on all the leading cities of

Collections Promptly Attended To. Correspondents: Wells, Fargo & Co., New York; Wells, Fargo & Co., Salt Lake; Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco; Omaha National Bank, Omaha; First National Bank, Omaha.

PIEST NATIONAL BANK, ANACONDA

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE THIRD Indicial District of the State of Momana.—
Susanna Whale n, Johning, vs. John R. Whalen, detendant, summons. The state of Momana.—
serior recting to John R. Whalen, the above named defendant. You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named platatiff in the District Court of the Initial Judie al Bistrict of the state of Momera, in and for the county of Deer Lodge, and to answer the complaint rised therein within teneasy, excust se of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served in this county, otherwise forty days, or judgment by defamit will be taken again at you, according to prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a occre of the court to dissolve the bonus of marrimony heretofore and existing between plantiff and defendant, upon the ground of within abandomment and desertion. All of which will truly appear by the complaint on file berein. And you are hereby no lifted that if you fall to appear and answer said of mplaint as above required, the plantiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in paintiff a complaint.

I he an under my hand and seal of the District Court, in and for the county of Deer Lodge, state of Mortans, this isth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

WELLING NAPTON, Clerk.

T. O'LEARY, Altorney for Plantiff.

Incorporated Under the Laws of Montana

## State Savings Bank -

BUTTE, MONTANA.

Temporarily located in Scott Building, corner PAID IN CAPITAL . \$100,000

Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Deposits and Compounded Semi-Annually.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK Draws Foreign, Domestic Exchange

ANNUAL PICNIC

### MINDIO ONION TO BE HELD AT

COLUMBIA GARDEN,

SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1891. The following prizes will be awarded to the most successful competitor:

### A GRAND Rock Drilling Contest,

Open to the members of the Miners' Unions only. First prize, \$125 cash; second prize, \$35 cash; entrance tee, \$250. All entries must be costed with the scretary of the Miners' Union on or before August 15, 1891. Grand Tug of War.

Between 10 men to each team, of lutte and Three Standing Jumps. Open to all. Grand prize, one sliver watch.

One Standing Jump, Five dollars cash. Fat Men's Race.

Over 200 pounds, 50 yards, one box Havana Ladies' Race, Fifty yards, silk parasol worth Sta Three-Legged Race.

> Firty yards, first prize, \$10 cash. Putting the Stone. First prize, meerschaum pipe.

Foot Race. Free for all, 100 yards, \$10 cash.

Foot Race, too yards, to members of the Butto Miners' Union only, \$10 cash,

Sack Race. Open to all; \$10 cash. Grand Jig Dancing Contest

Open to a 1; one pair of \$8 shoes. Hurdle Race.

100 yards, four jumps; first prize, \$10; second prize, \$5. Admission to the garden, 50 cents; ladies free,